A Few Simple Rules That Owners of Carriage Horses Should Know.

To properly drive the light harness horse, or, as he is known all over the "the American trotter," are four things which are essential for the driver to know and which not ten per cent. of the drivers of the present day know, viz.: 1. How to harness the horse. 2. How to hitch him to the wagon. 3. How to sit to look well and at the same time ride comfortably. 4. How to hold the lines. Of those who are masters of the situation, know a fast trotting horse and how to handle him, the Russians come nearer to it than those of any other country, but were we to educate and train the Orloff horse they would have to take a back seat, as England had to do with the thoroughbred.

The harness must be kept clean, which will greatly remove the danger of chafing, and particularly the saidle, which, if properly cared for and the back of the horse well washed with clean, cold water when it is removed, there will be no danger of soreness there. The bridle is the hardest part to be made to fit nicely, and when that is accomplished one great and often fatal mistake is very often made of drawing the throat latch too tight. It crosses the windpipe, and as the horse moves along he drops his nose a little, thus expanding the throat, breathing shorter at every stride, and finally choking completely, staggers and falls the strap loose enough for you to place your hand be-tween it and the throat without touching either. There will be no dan the bridle coming off, as the draught is always backward on it from the check and lines, and the bit and browband prevent it from coming back over the head. If you desire to stop and tie the animal to a post, and he is inclined to rub his bridle off, it is little trouble to draw up the buckle a hole or two, letting it out again when starting. The breast collar also should not be drawn up too high, as that will like-wise affect the breathing. Let it come up just to the lower point of the neck have the hip straps of a length that will bring the breeching about on a line with it. The thill loops should also be on about the same line

In hitching to the wagon another se rious mistake is often made with the breeching. How many times you will see a driver trying to get a little out of his horse that is obliged to go hitching and hobbling along, simply because he is tied up so tight that he can not spread himself. When standing and the traces are straightened, there should be about room enough for a small boy to crawl through between the hors and breeching strap. He will then car-ry you further and faster, and do it with less effort, there being nothing to

In taking your seat in the wagon do not try to lie down, like a lady in a Victoria, but sit erect, allowing the small of your back to rest against the and bend a trifle forward. Place the feet out against the rest and do not crawl under the seat, causing the knees to come in contact with the chin. Wrap the lap robe neatly about you and see that no part of it is hanging out of the wagon. When the lines are taut have the hands out to carry the elbow about three inches from the body, not up under the chin, where you could not shorten your hold instantly. neither have them extended at arms length, as, should your horse take a little hold, you cannot pull as hard or as long. Rigged in this manner, horse is comfortable, you are ready for any emergency and comfortable yourself, besides making a good appearance, which should be taken into consideration, in this as well as in oth-

There is one rule which if followed will always be successful, and, though it is old, will do to repeat here. It is called "The Horse's Prayer:"

Up hill harry me not, Down hill worry me not. On the level spare me not, and in the barn forg et me not.

But the skill in driving a single trotter is nothing compared with driving two, and one can almost count the artistic team drivers on his fingers. Dan Moore was acknowledged the crack professional when alive, but among gentlemen who only drove for pleasure William H. Vanderbilt was without doubt the best, and, although he was classed as an amateur, there were few professionals who could equal him. At the present day his performance, driving Maud S. and Aldine a full mile in 2:15% to a top wagon, is considered the best by horse men. John Shepherd, the Boston merchant, also showed himself an artist behind his crack team, Mill Boy and Blondine. The best double team driver of the present day is C. J. Hamlin, of Buffalo. Last season, when in his seventy-seventh year, he drove Belle Hamlin and Justina a mile in 2:131/.-

Philadelphia Record. HOUSES WITHOUT NAILS.

The Queerly-Constructed Homes of the Carib Indians at Mosquita.

On the coast of Mosquita, a recently-created department of the republic of Honduras, there are few houses better than the watla of the Carib or the Waika Indian. The frame of the watla rests upon eight or more posts firmly set in the ground, and are usually of Santa Maria wood, which resists decay.

In the short crotch at the top of the post lies the pole, five or six inches in diameter, which is the "plate," on which rests the long, slender rafters, which meet high above the ground. The rafters are held in place by light poles which run around the ends and sides of the roof. Cross-pieces serve to strength-

Not a nail, not a bit of iron of any kind, is used in building this cottage, but the whole frame is held together by bajucos or tie-tie vines, which are dound in unlimited quantities in every forest, and which, when green, can be used as easy as cords could be for lashthey shrink and bind the whole most firmly.

While they men are putting up the

frame of the house the women are preparing the covering, which is made of a kind of leaf called "monkey-tail." This they attach to strips some ten feet long and an inch wide, split from bamboo, the whole making a fringe about sixteen inches wide. Beginning at the sixteen inches wide. Beginning at the lower end of the rafters, these fringes are lashed firmly in rows extending entirely around the edge of the roof. The second row laps over the first and the third over the second, and so on until will turn the heaviest rain, and will last

The walls of the house are made of the trunks of papa palms, three or four inches in diameter. These are set up-right and close together in a shallow inches in diameter. trench, and tied with bajucos to poles running from post to post; or bamboos cut in pieces of suitable length are flattened into broad sheets or "crickeries, and fastened upright to the frame, thus making a smooth, clean and attractive wall, through which the refreshing breezes draw steadily from morning until night.

The daughter of a New York judge has for more than two years made her home in such a watla, the walls being draped with muslin, and the ceiling with pink mosquito bar in plaits, radiating from the center. The Japanese decorations harmonize with the walls and the shelves of bamboo, filled with choice books. Moreover, there is a floor of pine lumber, pictures on the wall, an easel in the corner, and tables wherein baskets of oranges, mangoes, bananas and other luseious fruits their season, tempt the visitor.-N. Y.

ECONOMIST CUSTOMS.

Strange People Who Have Peculiar Ideas About Religion and Other Mat-

"There is quite # history connected with that coin," remarked a traveling man as he looked over some change at the soda-water fountain. years ago, when I was in Pennsylvania, I had charge of a gang of men, and when the mouthly draft came I noticed I was given quantities of pe-They were all culiar fifty-cent pieces. like this one," displaying his coin. It had the head of Liberty, with the head in the crown, instead of the common female figure familiar to all who happen to keep stray fifty-cent pieces long enough to inspect them. The edge was perfectly smooth and vellow, whereas the coin of to-day has the serrated The date was 1819.

"I was interested," he continued, "in tracing the history of these particular as I kept receiving them from the bank every month for some time. I ascertained that a clan of people with peculiar ideas about everything in genand religion in particular had placed them there. These Economists, as they were called, are not unlike the Shakers in some respects.

"They have one common passes, though the families live in their separate homes. They do not believe in marriage. No matter who the person or what the circumstances, anyone unfortunate to have any such fleshly desire is treated with much pity and small charity, given a blessing, a bin of potatoes and bidden an affectionate

In answer to the questions as to how their numbers are replenished he replied: "They are constantly making converts and as the old ones die off new ones take their places. The Economist bachelor does not have the woeful time replacing his buttons the unfortunates of other sects are familiar with, as he is not allowed any buttons to wear. Don't look alarmed; he is not tied or pinned together. He uses hooks and Why the citizens of Economy should discourage the use of buttons does not seem to be known even to

"Many things in Economy are more peculiar than the unbuttoned condition of the community. They have no front doors or windows, their light coming in the back way, seemingly in more senses of the word than one. No tree or shrub not bearing fruit is allowed to grow. Their shade consists mostly of apple trees

These strange folk have quite a little settlement, despite the yearnings after the flesh-pots of Egypt on the some of the young people, contrary to Divine law. They own much property in common, of course, and are all comfortably lodged, even if they are not allowed French windows

"During the civil war the Economists buried all of their money, preferring that desirable bank, the one of earth. Recently they made a large purchase of real estate and gave these coins in payment, hence their presence in the Pennsylvania bank and my story."-Chicago

Cooking-Schools in England.

There is a growing interest in foods and their manner of preparation, in England. Chief among the trainingschools of cookery, of which there are already quite a number, is that at South Kensington, in London. This is extensively pratronized by ladies of the highest reputation, many of them inti-mately related to the nobility, who thus laudably seek, by the fore of their own personal example, to raise the standard of cookery among the common people. They meet here regular-ly, not only for study of the scientific. principles underlying the subject, but for actual practice in the preparation of the ordinary dishes which form the food staples alike of rich and poor .-

Encouraging.

Jack—I'm afraid your father doesn't like me very well, Marie. Marie—Oh, but Jack, he doesn't dislike

you, I am sure. He said at dinner only yesterday that there wasn't enough to you to inspire any special feeling, either of approval or dislike.—Somer-ville Journal.

The Tempered Wind.

"Being banished to Siberia is not wholly an evil to the poor Russians." "Indeed?"

"The ukase that banishes them to Siberia relieves them of their names. They are always afterwards known by

QUEER SALUTATIONS.

Shoes Off and Cap On Show a Turk's Re-

Capt. Marryat's waggish midshipman, who assured a "green" comrade that the proper mode of saluting his superior officer was to put the tip of his thumb to his nose and extend the fingers, would have found among the native races of Africa and Asia not a few salutations quite as remarkable as this.

A Turk or a Hindoo will show his respect for you by coming into your pres-ence with his shoes off and his cap on, to uncover his head in your drawing-room being, according to his ideas, an act of the grossest and most unwarrant

When among the Chinese settlers or the tobacco plantations in the island of Sumatra, I discovered for the first time that the correct way of saluting "John" is to shake, not his hand, but your own and I was frequently amused with the sight of two men shaking their own hand with the utmost warmth and cordiality, instead of that of their

In the Maldive isles of the Indian ocean, should your first visit to the old "Sultan of Twelve Thousand Islands" find him in the middle of a meal (as it probably will, for he does little else but eat all day long,) he will show his appreciation of you, if you are so fortunate as to please him, by squeezing up into a ball a handful of his boiled rice, and thrusting it into your mouth with fingers that look as if they had not been washed for a month, this being the most flattering form of complimentary welcome which he can give to any guest.

Everyone is now familiar with the traditional salutation of the Pacific is landers, which consists in rubbing one's nose with great energy against that of one's friend, in a way decidedly suggestive of a cow scratching its head against a post.

A somewhat similar form of greeting is practiced by the Kirghiz of Central Asia, who take your hand in both their own and press it to their forehead, or rather to the place where their forehead ought to be if they had any.

A Zulu chief, when you enter his hovel, remains silent for some moments and seems quite unconscious of your At length he says in a tone of grave dignity: "Ge saku bona" (I see you), to which you reply in the same way. The longer he takes to "see you," the greater man you are supposed to be; and until you are thus "seen," you must keep silent, and appear as much as possible not to be there at all.

Among some of the Malay tribes any man who may suddenly meet a relative or intimate friend greets him by snuffing all around him, very much as a big house dog might do with a strange vis-

In Siam your native servants or followers approach you creeping on all fours, and I have even seen a Siamese crawl into his master's presence with a well-filled tea tray in one hand, while "poling" himself along the floor with the other.

In Bokhara and other parts of Turkistan where native usages still prevail, the customary salutation is: "May you live one hundred and twenty years.

some parts of leeland it is still usual for a guest, when taking leave of his entertainers, to shake hands with every man and kiss every woman belonging to the place, whether old or

The Russians of the old school still preserve the ancient Slavonian custom which makes it binding upon every guest at a dinner party, on rising from table, to go and kiss the hand of his hostess, she kissing his forehead in return; and I have myself seen the white hand of one of the most beautiful womin St. Petersburg, literally covered with streaks of soup from half a dozen pairs of greasy mustaches in succes-

With the wild races along the northern border of Persia, the customary greeting is "Amaun ust?" (is it peace?) a significant proof of the insecurity engendered by ages of war and outrage. The usual answer is "Insh Allah amaun ust" (please God it is peace), but each party generally keeps his hand on his weapon till a better understanding has been arrived at.

The warlike Montenegrins say in a more chivalric spirit, when they meet a traveler:" Dobra fotretcha!" (a good meeting).

But of all these strange modes of salntation, the most extraordinary is the

"dance of ceremony" current in the west African kingdom of Dahomey.

Whenever any Dahoman chief or official of rank comes to pay you a visit, he always opens the interview by dancing around you with various quees contor-tions (extremely suggestive of his hav-ing just upset a kettle of boiling water over his knees), which you are bound to imitate as closely as possible.

It is even reported—with what truth

I can not say-that one of the ministers of the terrible King Gezn owed his rapid rise at the Dahoman court wholly to his superior skill in cutting these strange capers, that he thus literally as well as figuratively jumped to prefer-ment.—David Ker, in Epoch.

SOME GOOD ADVICE.

The Old Gentleman Instructed the Young Man as to His Duty.

I was talking with a sedate middleaged man on a bench in Battery park the other day, and he was relating the many misfortunes which had overtaken him since the panie of 1873, when a young man about twenty-two years old came up and sat down and put in a word or two. The sedate man at once broke off his story and turned to him to

"William, are you telling this or am

"You are, of course." "Do I know what I want to say?"
"I think so."

"Do I speak the English language so as to be understood?" "You do."

"Then let me say a word to you. You are a young man yet?"

"A month ago you were sent over to | publican.

the island, and you just came or yester-

WY'ng !! "Your head is very much swelled up over the fact. You are inclined to put on airs over us about it. I was intending to speak to you yesterday, but it slipped my mind. You were sent up being drunk and engaging in a

'I was "

"That's no credit to you, sir. It was a very small drunk, and you had only got your coat off to fight when you were arrested. It's nothing to be proud of-nothing to put on airs about. on have been sent to prison-to a regular prison—to a regular prison, mind ye—on a sentence of ten years for high-way robbery, and after serving a term and a half you are pardoned out because it wasn't you at all but some ther man, then, sir, you can put on a few airs and sit down and interrupt two gentlemen who are having a private and confi dential conversation.
"I—I—I!" stammered William.

"That's all right, sir," continued the sedate man. "As I said, you are a young man yet, and can be execused for your ignorance. We both looks it and hopes to see you do better. After this, when you sees two gentle-men conversing with privacy and confidence, and a-conversing of which concerns only themselves you'll go out by the barge office and be a-watching of the immigrants till you are shouted for to give your unbiased opinion."—M. Quad, in N. Y. World.

QUEEN CHRISTINA.

Reductance of the Spanish Regent to Sign a Death Warrant.

Queen Christina of Spain invariably displays the greatest reluctance to sign a death warrant, and has just finished another striking demonstration her sentiments in matters of this kind. Lately a corporal named Girones suddenly burst into the office of the captain-general of Baccelona and discharged a revolver at him. The wound inflicted was fortunately a slight one, but the offense was sufficiently serious to render necessary a sentence of death for the culprit. Within forty-eight hours the judgment of the court-martial was submitted to the queen at San Sebastian, and after much pressure on the part of the minister of war received her signature.

following day, and in accordance with the Spanish custom was conveyed to the chapel of the prison for the pur-pose of spending his last night on earth in listening to the mournful chanting of the penitential psalms and the prayers for the dying and for the dead. The very moment that the man entered the chapel the queen was notified of the fact at San Sebastian, and herself withdrew to her oratory to pray for the soul of the condemned A dinner and a reception which had been arranged for that night at the palace were countermanded by her orders, and her whole manner be trayed great distress of mind.

At one o'clock in the morning, when issuing from her oratory, a telegram was handed to her from the archbishop of Barcelona bearing the following

"On my conscience and with my hand on the Holy Gospels, I assure your majesty that Corporal Girones is insane."

The regent immediately caused the minister of justice, who happened to be the cabinet officer in attendance at San Sebastian, to be summoned, and drew his attention to the fact that a prelate the rank and importance of the archbishop of Barcelona would never have dared to thus telegraph unless he had been absolutely certain of what he was advancing. This somewhat dra-matic interview between the queen and her minister at "the dead of night" terminated in the dispatch of a telegram bearing the queen's command that the prisoner should be reprieved. The telegram reached the authoritie at Barcelona just as Girones, who had no motive in attempting to assassinate the captain-general, was being led from the chapel to the field of execution.-N. Y. Recorder.

Slaughter of Sea Birds.

It has sometimes been supposed that Coleridge, in the"Ancient Mariner," did something to check the barbarous custom of slaughtering sea birds, but a correspondent of a London contemporary informs a Manchester paper that in some of the Yorkshire watering places guns are regularly let out to visitors, who make a practice of killing and miaming the birds for the mere pleasure of destroying them. The seagull is useless for food, and the men whose wanton cruelty is exposed do not, it seems, even attempt to secure their prey. The favorite plan is to fire at first indiscriminately. Then, when the birds hover over a wounded companion, wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter is attempted. - Black and

-A very pretty story is told of the way in which Queen Victoria invited herself to the wedding of Sir Henry Ponsonby's daughter, a few weeks ago. Her majesty was discussing with Lady Ponsonby, her whilom maid of honor, the details of the approaching ceremony one day, and at length inquired: "And is the wedding to be a very large and crowded one?" To which Lady Ponsonby replied: "Far from it. The house in Ambassador's court would not permit of a crowd; it is to be very select."
"In that case," responded the queen,
"perhaps there will be room for an old lady among the guests—an old lady like me, and Victoria's godmother?" The bride's mother gave a delighted assent to this suggestion.

-Colorado has increased in wealth very rapidly. In 1880 the total assessed valuation was \$74,471,693. In 1890 it was \$188,911,325, an increase of \$114,439,632. The value of property increased at a greater per cent than the increase in population. The increase in the total assessed value of property was at the rate of 153.67 per cent., and the increase in population was 112.12.-Denver ReBUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.

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| 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.7

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